the price we put on them. Cheap? Why, of course, they are, but the goods are reliable. One thing we always guard against is to allow no "trashy" goods of any description counter or shelving space. Swiss Ribbed Lisle Vests, pinks, blues

and white, 25c goods..... 15e Men's patch front Shirts, Madras bosom and cuffs, Utica mills muslin, same as you pay \$1.25 and \$1.50 for when laundered; these are unlaundered and are .. 69c Tan, brown, red and white Kid Gloves,

great values, Saturday, a pair600 Silk Gloria Umbrellas for \$1; that's enough to say about them. Come see them. Ladies' fine black Cotton Hose, double soles, fast colors.....25c

COATS-There wouldn't be any economy in paying full prices for Ladies' Coats now, but when we say \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$30 Coats for \$6.75 and \$35, \$38 and \$40 ones for \$9.75, there is something in it.

Same as when we say that here are a lot of \$10 Coats that want buyers at \$2.25. 39 Skirts for \$6; puffed worsted black outer skirts; only a few of them.

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WALTER F. COX. President. R. FRENCH STONE. Vice President. WILLIAM F. CHURCHMAN, Treasurer. HENRY F. STEVENSON, Secretary. When you write, mention this paper.

THE FAMOUS ALEXANDRE GLOVES



The favorite glove in Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna and New York, in ladies' and men's wear. Prices, \$1.75 and \$2. Children's at \$1. TUCKER, Agent, 10 East Wash. St.

Security Trust Barred from Indiana by a State Law.

NOT THE RIGHT KIND OF BONDS.

Attorney-general Ketcham yesterday furnished Auditor Daily with an opinion, the effect of which is to bar the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia from doing business in the State of Indiana. A few days ago the company applied for permission to transact business in the State. The sworn assets indicated the company to be in a substantial condition. There was a large sum of cash shown to be on hand, besides securities in railroad and city of Philadelphia bonds. The State law, however, provides that securities of companies doing business must be in government, State or county bonds. The security of the Philadelphia company appeared good, so Mr. Daily asked for advice. Mr. Ketcham replies that the law is very plain on the question, and says that other security than that named by the law should not be accepted. The question is one that has not heretofore been brought to the attention of the insurance department. The Philadelphia company had \$81,400 secured as specified by law.

REV. A. J. GRAHAM HERE.

Has Come to Look Over the Field of Christ Charch.

Rev. A. J. Graham, of Washington, who has been called to the rectorship of Christ Church, arrived in the city last evening and is the guest of Bishop White. Mr. Graham and the vestry of Christ Church had a conference last night at which the cathedral heme, in all its phases, was considered. Mr. Graham will officiate at the services in Christ Church to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. His vestry is making a strennous effort to retain him but he has as yet given no inkling of his intentions. During the latter part of Lent Bishop White is expected to officiate at the noonday services at Christ Church.

These Boys Carried Pistols.

Wallace Halton and C. H. Watts, two were arrested Thursday night, Halton was charged with drawing a deadly weapon and his companion with carrying concealed weapons. They got into a quar-rel with several colored boys and drew revolvers. They were tried in Police Court yesterday morning. Halton was fined \$25 and costs and Watts \$30 and costs. Sentence was suspended during good behavior. Halton is seventeen years old. His companion is two years younger. While the in the court room and wept bitterly.

ATE ask you not to judge these goods TO IMPROVE SCHOOLS

COMMERCIAL CLUB DINNER VOTED TO THE SUBJECT.

President Dreper, of Illinois University, and Others Speak-A Division of Authority Advocated.

The Commercial Club has on foot a movement looking to the reformation of State laws governing the public schools, especially as they affect the larger cities. A committee will be appointed to make an exhaustive research of the laws and draft a report to be submitted to the next General Assembly, embodying a new system. As a first step in this direction President Draper, of the Illinois State University, was invited to address the club on the subject of reformation. He spoke at a dinner given in the Commer-

cial Club last night. President Draper made acknowledgements for the courtesies extended to him by the Commercial Club and paid a compliment to the public-school system of the city. While he had no personal information as to the details of the Indianapolis school system, he knew that it had been highly commended by persons of experience and discriminating judgment. His acquaintance with the last superintendent of schools and by the educators of the country had led him to recommend that gentleman to succeed the speaker as superintendent of instruction at Cleveland. The fact that the present superintendent was anxious to have him come and address the Commercial Club and also address the teachers of the city was added evidence that that officer was interested in all that could be helpful to

the school system. PRESIDENT DRAPER'S REMARKS. "But the city school system which stands still and is not progressing is being destroyed," he said. "As cities grow in size the work of the schools becomes more and more complex and the task of securing a

sound teaching force becomes more and

"In large cities the two extremes of social life, the artificial life of the aristocracy and the helpless life of the slums, tax the resources of the schools to the utmost. If the well-to-do people send their children | and let him feel that he will be secure in to private schools they lose interest in the public schools, and then the public schools lose caste. If the very poor are not gathered into the schools they fail in their greatest purpose, and the theory upon which they are operated at common ex-

"There are two great departments of chool administration. They rest upon widely differing foundations. One relates to the management of the business affairs of the schools, and the other to the supervision of the instruction. In both of these de-partments there will be inefficiency unless responsibility can be located and punishment for incapacity or neglect is certain.
"But, of course, the life of the schools is instruction. The great question in school administration in a large city is how to get a teaching force of uniformly high capacity and of the right spirit. By this I mean a teaching force in which all the members have a sound, general education going far beyond the routine of their work, and are specially or professionally trained in addition to that, and are also possessed of the spirit of the teacher. The development of such a teaching force in a large city is entirely practicable, but it cannot be done if political, or church, or neighborhood, or social, or any other outside influences are to interfere. The teaching force is to be wholly on the merit basis, or there is no

JEALOUSY OF TEACHERS. "A large teaching force is likely to be honeycombed with jealousies. Unless prevented it will become prolific of gossip and full of cliques formed to advance personal ends. But teachers worthy of the name quickly follow an authoritative and capable

"There is no government so weak as one in which legislative, judicial and executive functions are all vested in one body. Restrict school boards to legislative power alone, give adequate authority to independent executive officers and charge them with responsibility, and you will largely improve the city school

systems of the country."

For a number of years President Draper was superintendent of the public schools of Cleveland, O., and was actively instrumental in securing reform legislation along the lines indicated above. He was one of a committee of fifteen who undertook to secure better legislation, and drafted the report which was presented to the General Assembly of that State, embodying what they considered a very good law, if not an ideal one. As an llustration of what could be accomplished. President Draper referred to his experience under the new law in Ohio, Cleveland, he said, had always been progressive on the school question, and had an excellent system, as a whole. The superintendents appointed the teachers, and were very careful in making selections. Local prejudices and nfluences did not dictate the appointments. Professor Rickoff, for years at the head of the schools, went over the country seeking teachers who knew how to teach. He considered their ability to teach, not whether they were residents of Ohio. But this method was simply allowed to survive by sufferance and had no legal foundation.

OHIO'S NEW LAW. By and by politics came to dominate the schools, and teachers were appointed by the force of political influence and personal and local considerations, without reference to their qualifications as teachers. "Weak superintendents brought in weak teachers," Professor Draper said, "by dark-lantern systems and through back doors." People began to realize the condi- lifted tions into which they were drifting and men got arose in their might and swept out the reached the level of the second politicians. Business men got together and formed a committee for the purpose of investigating the evils and proposing remedies. Under a new law the school commissioners were deprived of all authority except that of making plans. The execution of those plans was intrusted to other officials, who had power to act independently of the commissioners. A business agent was intrusted with the duty of making all contracts and was held responsible for results. Under the system proposed the superintendent of schools was given power over all questions affecting the business of teaching. He appointed teachers and was responsible for the failure of those under his control. Contractors with designs on the public treasury, people who wanted to have girls who ought to be at work scrubbing floors or running sewing machines appointed teachers, and the ragtag and bob-tail of society were opposed to this system, he said, but the intelligent people and the newspapers of the city sup-In conclusion President Draper said: "Set

up a plan of operations. System is stronger than any officer. Set it up by legislative action. Separate the functions of officers. and discriminate between them. Confer adequate authority. Locate responsibility. Promote the deserving. Dismiss the weak Appoint men and women of standing to administer the whole system. You will tell me that right here is the whole difficulty. I admit it, but the difficulty is not insurmountable. Find the way which will work best in each particular community. The intelligence of the community once aroused will find that way. And the aroused and alert intelligence of the community is the price of a good school system equal to the needs of the rapidly developing life of the city." Charles Martindale, president of the School Board, indorsed President Draper's ideas. He referred at length to the work done by the

school boards of this city, and said they had been largely instrumental in developing what | ever. was regarded throughout this country as an ideal system in many respects. The main question that confronts the present board, he said, was that of proper school buildings, of the minor leagues. The Western is His idea was that no buildings of a temporary character should be erected. If necessary, large debts should be contracted and long-time bonds issued for making permanent improvements. The people of this community should bear in mind that future generations will share in the benefits and should also share in the costs. He referred to the fact that in this city the superintendent is virtually allowed to appoint all teachers, but he thought the superintendent's tenure of office should be lengthened at least five years, He said he was heartfly in accord with President Druper upon the proposition that the legislative and business ends of the system should be divorced. He urged the Commercial Club to continue the agitation of the

Mr. Frank H. Blackledge, of the School Board, also spoke. He said, in part; CHANGE OF CONDITIONS.

"The importance of this question, however, is demanding the attention of cities, and every year it becomes more urgent. The population of twelve cities now equals the population of twenty States. The conditions Furniture at lowest prices-Wm. L. Elder, | have changed. The population of Indianapo- is "next of kin" and makes red blood.

his is nearly three times greater than it was when the school law now in force was passed. It was, no doubt, made in the light of the best experience of that day, but for present conditions we believe it is inadequate. Within the last five years several of REPUBLICAN the important cities have reorganized their educational work under new and reformative statutes. It is a part of the same movement which, through the initiative and united effort of this club, gave to this city its charter, embodying and reflecting the best thought and the experience of time upon the administration of city affairs. The central idea-old and fundamental-was that there should be clear definition between the executive, legislative and judicial departments. Every simple organization of society, which by growth becomes complex, demands this sort of treatment. And, likewise, the work of a school board naturally separates itself into legislative and executive duties.

"I heartily agree that the educational side of the work, so far as its purely professionfrom restraint. That the head of that department should have the authority to determine the course of instruction and the selection of a corps of teachers, and should be held responsible for the results. This implies that every city which has any pride in its educational standing can afford to and, indeed, must employ an educator of the highest professional fitness. Once frame a law so that such a man can work out educational problems, free from the petty embarrassments and tyrannies school boards (and I refer to them generally as a class) you dignify his labor and guarantee his results. Throughout the whole rank and file of the teaching corps there should be the feeling that permanency of position and certainty of promotion depend alone on merit. It would be the electric touch imparting strength and spirit to the

"But under a law suited to present conditions there should be an officer who, under authority of the board, should have charge of important details of its business. The care of the property in the school city, the superintendent of construction and repairs, the purchase of supplies, all involving the expenditure of thousands of dollars, require executive ability of the first order. The man who is to be the business arm of the board should be a man of wide experience, of unquestioned integrity and capable of conducting safely and wisely large enterprises. Money invested in this lepartment in honest brains will ordinarily return to any city thousands of dollars upon

Professor Goss, superintendent of schools made a short address. He said that from his personal experience he could heartly indorse the ideas advanced by President Draper. He had no cause to complain, as the School Board was disinclined to hamper him in the management of the educational side of the question, but he thought superntendents as a class could accomplish more if they were given more power by law. Professor I. H. Tomlin, of Shelbyville, made a few remarks. Tenure of office was one great menace to good work by superintendents, he thought. "Give a man power the exercise of that power," said he, "and you will increase his courage. But if you direct him to do something without backing his courage wanes." He ought to feel free to select teachers without fear or favor, he said, and asserted that 25 per cent. of the teachers of the State were not worth their board.

School Commissioner Vonnegut also spoke. In some respects he differed with President Draper, he said, but agreed with him in the main. Like President Martindale, he thought the question of erecting permanent buildings ought to be agitated, and the people ought to realize that nothing was to be gained by putting up cheap buildings, as had been done in years gone by. D. P. Irwin, president of the Commercial Club, said he wanted to indorse the idea of erecting good buildings, even if it were necessary to go in debt to do it. He believed Mr. Martindale was right in saying that future generations should be made to bear part of the expenses incurred It was announced that the board of directors would consider the subject at its meeting next Tuesday night, when a committee will probably be appointed to take further action.

Address to Teachers. There will be a meeting this morning at the Manual Training School, at which President Draper will address the city teachers. The meeting was announced for 11 o'clock, but owing to the fact that Professor Draper must leave the city at 11:45 o'clock the time has been changed to 10:30 o'clock.

Elevator in Lilly & Stalnaker's Store Falls and Injures Frank Vajen.

THE CABLES PARTED.

The big electric elevator, with three men aboard, in Lilly & Stalnaker's hardware store, 64 East Washington street, fell with a crash about 9 o'clock yesterday morning from the floor of the second story to the basement, a fall of about twenty feet. The men on the elevator were Frank Vajen and George Stroebel, clerks in the store, and an unknown colored man, who had gone into the store to purchase a shovel. In the confusion that followed no one asked him his name, and the colored man walked

Mr. Vajen was more seriously hurt than Mr. Stroebel. His ankle was badly wrenched and the bones of his foot were crushed. His thumb was pulled out of joint so the bone protruded through the flesh. Dr. Wagner was called and Mr. Vajen was removed to his home, 128 North Meridian street. One of the wire cables parted and fell upon the prostrate men when the elevator landed. Mr. Stroebel was slightly cut about the face, but his injuries were triffing compared with those sustained by Mr. Vajen. He was too badly jolted up to continue his duties and he boarded a car for his home, 124 Laurel street. The negro was thrown upon Mr. Vajen's back. "I ain't hurt," he said, as he scrambled out of the elevator. "Where's my shovel?" he asked, and then walked from the store. No cause is known for the accident. The levator was examined a few days ago by the inspector of an elevator insurance company before a yearly policy was renewed. The machinery was oiled by the janitor vesterday morning and found to be in Several heavy loads had order. just before the accident. and the elevator aboard when the wire cables suddenly parted. The safety devices failed to work promptly, and the elevator plunged downward. Mr. Stalnaker says the elevator stopped before striking the ground. Otherwise, he says, the accident might have been even more Yesterday afternoon Dr. Wagner could

not determine the full extent of Mr. Vajen's injuries. He feared the crushed ankle would be permanently stiffened and that the injured thumb might have to be amou-

MR. BRUSH AT HOME.

Thinks Baseball Enthusiasm Will Be at Its Height This Year.

John T. Brush returned home from New York yesterday afternoon, where he has been attending the annual spring meeting of the National League. Little business of interest to the patrons of the Western League was transacted. Mr. Brush says that if a prediction can be formed by the interest shown in the meeting, the coming season is going to equal, if not surpass, any year in baseball history. A few minor changes were made in the playing rules, the most important of which is the granting of power to the umpire to put from the grounds a player with an unruly tongue. For the benefit of some patrons of the game the effect of this new rule might be explained by saying: "If a player gets gay with the umpire,

out of the game and off of the grounds he goes, and there will be no more chewin' of the rag from the bench between Mr. Player and Mr. Umpire after Mr. Player has been ordered out of the game." This is not Mr. Brush's way of stating it, how-The most important thing to the patrons

of the Western League which the National organization has done is the classification right next to the National in importance. Each of the minor leagues can have protection by signing the national agreement, and then no minor league player can be drafted unless his club is paid for the loss.

Feared Personal Injury.

Omer Thomas, convicted of grand larceny, was taken to the northern penitentiary yesterday by a deputy sheriff. Thomas asked to be taken to the southern prison. He is afraid Charles Jones, against whom he testifled some time ago, and who is serving a term in the northern prison, will kill him. Thomas got a five years' sentence.

Declared Insane.

Thomas L. Simons, aged thirty-five years, has been declared insane. Thirteen years ago he fell and injured the back of his head, which accident is thought to be the cause of his trouble.

Good coffee is good for some people. Where it disagrees, use Postum Cereal. It

FAVOR SOUND MONEY

EDITORS ADOPT STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

Condemn Governor Matthews's Refusal to Call the Legislature to Ennet an Apportionment Law.

The Republican Editorial Association yes terday discussed matters of interest to publishers and questions of interest to the party. The school book publishing houses have found the law passed by the last Legislature requiring township trustees to publish a list of expenditures detrimental to their business and they are preparing to assail it. This subject was brought up at the morning session by R. M. Seeds, who said the publication of these reports has already unearthed numerous frauds. It was decided to appoint a legislative committee to have this and the interests of the publishers J. A. Kautz, of the Kokomo Tribune,

spoke of the necessity of a better news service and a committee consisting of Mr. Kautz, R. M. Seeds and W. S. Wright was appointed to confer with a like committee representing the Democratic Editorial Association to see what can be done for th betterment of the service.

The committee appointed to determine what paper was entitled to the prize offered by the Inland Type Foundry, of St. Louis, reported unanimously in favor of the La fayette Weekly Courier. The prize was offered for the neatest and best newspaper. The prize was seven fonts of new job type. Mr. Charles E. Wilson, editor of the Courier, thanked the committee for the award and then generously placed the prize at the disposal of Frank W. Willis, whose Waterloo Press office was recently destroyed by fire.

The following resolutions were adopted: "Resolved. That we are unalterably at tached to the great cardinal doctrines of the Republican party, the equality of all men before the law, fair and free elections to reflect the will of the people in all of the States of the Union and the levy and collection of a tariff on imports so judiciously ap-plied as to provide sufficient revenue for all the necessary expenditures of the national government, including the pensions of the surviving soldiers of the Union and those de-pending upon them, and at the same time afford ample protection to American industries and American labor. "That we are in favor of that kind

money wherein one dollar is as good as any other. While we are opposed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 under present conditions, we favor prudent measures looking to a more general use silver by international agreement. "Resolved. That we believe that Governo Claude Matthews, in hastilly refusing to perform his duty by calling the Legislature in special session to enact an apportionmen law in conformity with the recent decision of the Supreme Court, has made a grave mistake and we trust that the strong and dignified memorial to him from the Repub lican State committee will bear sufficient weight to persuade him to reconsider a decision that is likely to cause dangerous confusion and imperil the material interests of the State and political freedom of it

"Resolved, That we express our approval of the work done by our last Legislature the interest of the people of the State; and we recognize the faithfulness with which the majority in both houses labored to eliminate the vicious measures that had been enacted by preceding Democratic Legislatures and to carry out the principle of the Republican party. "That we recognize in the Republican State committee the executive representative of the Republican party of Indiana and pledge to it our earnest support in every

effort to secure a fair, honest and constitutional apportionment of the State for legis-The following officers were elected: President-Charles E. Wilson, of Lafay-First Vice President-A. P. Kent, of Elk-

Second Vice President-G. R. Stormont, Secretary-J. A. Kemp, of Salem. Treasurer-T. H. B., McCain, of Craw-

Executive Committee-The president, secretary and J. D. Hogate, J. F. Wildman Legislative Committee-First district, G. R. Stormont; Second district, W. B. Maddock; Third district, Gen. Jasper Packard; Fourth district, M. C. Garber; Fifth district, George Allen; Sixth district, W. H. Elliott; Seventh district, H. S. New; Eighth district, W. B. Campbell; Ninth district, M. W. Pershing; Tenth district, H. A. Strohm; Eleventh district, W. W. Lockwood; Twelfth district, F. W. Willis; Thirteenth district, E. A. Jer-

Delegates to the National Convention-S. N. Cragen, W. S. Montgomery, G. R. Stor-mont, J. A. Kautz, W. B. Maddock and Alternates-W. H. Elliott, A. W. Bruner,

E. G. Thompson, R. A. Brown and W. S. On motion of R. A. Brown a rousing vote of thanks was tendered Mr. J. A. Kemp for his efficient and faithful services as secretary. Mr. Kemp was elected yesterday for the sixth consecutive time. There were between sixty and seventy editors and publishers in attendance and the meeting was one of the best the association has ever held. Among those in attendance was Mr. E. Wilkom, editor of the Indiana Post, of Evansville, the only Republican editor of a German paper in the State.

REPLY WILL BE BRIEF.

Governor Matthews Will Answer the Republican Committee Monday. Governor Matthews stated last evening that he thinks he cannot have his answer concerning an extra session of the Legislature ready before Monday. He has been very busy since the committee from the Republican State committee presented a memorial asking an extra session. Yesterday the Governor was not at all well and did not work on his answer. He did not care to talk concerning the points he would make in the refusal to grant a special session, but he stated that his reply will be brief.

Democratic Executive Committee. Samuel Wallace, of Owen county, has been appointed secretary of the Democratic committee. The following executive committee has been chosen: James Murdock, of Lafayette; James M. Barrett, of Fort Wayne; Benjamin Louthain, of Logansport; William H. O'Brien, of Lawrence-burg; Adam Heinberger, of New Albany; George W. Ford, of South Bend; Henry A. Barnhart, of Rochester; Crawford Fairbanks, of Terre Haute: Henry Stockfleth. of Evansville; Harry B. Smith, of Hartford City, and Albert Lieber, James L. Keach, John Osterman and Charles Piel,

Republican Traveling Men. There will be a meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Republican Club in its rooms, No. 801/2 North Pennsylvania street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. This meeting is for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign. In addition to this, there are some matters of importance to the club that will be taken up and disposed of. The club is making arrangements to take a more aggressive part in the coming campaign than they have ever done before, as they have felt the results of Democratic misrule more than any other class of men in the way of reduced salaries, small orders and poor collections.

Bridge Bids Received. The Board of County Commissioners had

a session with bridge men yesterday afternoon, but awarded no contracts. Estimates were received on the Prospect-street bridge over Pleasant run and the bridge to be built over the run on the Brookville road. Seven bids were opened in all. The board says the bids are the lowest received for a long time. The contract will probably be awarded to-day. Death of John Beal.

John Beal died in convulsions at the

Central Hospital for the Insane yesterday micrning at 2 o'clock. He was an old soldier from Weisburg, Dearborn county Beal had been at the hospital three years. He leaves a family. The coroner investigated the cause of death yesterday. He found that the old man died from convulsions, of which he was a frequent victim, Formerly Lived Here.

William J. Morden, formerly a citizen of this city, was buried at Chicago yester-Mr. Morden was an inventor who profited considerably by his labors and it is desired by the Federation that some is said that he has extensive interests here. Insticuted organization volunteer to make this Farion Block.

He left Indianapolis for Chicago in 1880. Two weeks ago he was bitten by a parrot, order any organization to do so. the injury resulting in death. Mr. Morden was sixty-five years of age.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

Gen. T. J. Morgan and Others Talk at Baptist Mission Meeting.

The second and last day's session of convocation of Home Missions of the Baptist Church opened yesterday ofternoon with Rev. J. S. Holmes, of Terre Haute, presiding. After the opening exercises of prayer, Scripture reading and hymns, an address was made by Rev. N. B. Rairden, of Omaha, who is the superintendent of the Missouri river district. Mr. Rairden is a forcible speaker and his subject was "Our Wards of Forest and Plain." Mr. Rairden has worked as a missionary largely among the Indians and it was of the wild Indians who live in the Oklahoma Territory that he spoke. He says they are veritable heathen. They have some knowledge of the Great Spirit, but none of the Christian's God. They worship the sun, moon, stars, rain and wind, and in fact almost everything that is greater than themselves. They are very superstitious. They are largely under the influence of the medicine men, who not only treat them for their illnesses, but they also direct them spiritually. Mr. Rairden told of a camp where measles broke out and the medicine man was called. He said there was fire in the children and that water would put out fire, so all the children and those who had the disease were carried to the river on a cold day and put in the water. Some of them died before they were brought to land and about 200 perished. He believes the Indian has a noble mind and is patriotic. One of their best traits is love for their families, and it is a trait which is helping to redeem them. Mr. Rairden strongly conlemned the treatment they have received from the government. They have been grossly cheated, and this had made them suspicious of white men. Many have been taught to believe in the white man's God but there are thirty tribes yet that have never had the gospel preached to them. One great reason is that while there are ministers who are receiving as much as \$1,000 a year, who are willing to give this up and leave their churches to go to do mission work among the Indians for little more than half that amount, there is not enough money in the treasury to send them. Lord's treasury is to-day overdrawn \$112,-000," said Mr. Rairden in closing. A hymn was sung and then there was a general discussion of the subject, led by Rev. C. E. W. Dobbs, D. D., and others took part. Last evening, at the closing session,

Church, occupied the chair, and Rev. Lee Fisher, of Brightwood, made the invocation. The Scripture lesson was read by Rev. P. O. Duncan and the prayer was offered by Rev. M. L. Haines, of the First Presbyterian Church. The speakers of the evening were Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, corresponding secretary from New York, who told of the "Gathering of the Nations," relating to the vast number of foreigners who seek these shores and are in need of Christian teaching and the great work that has been done among them, and Rev. H. L. Morehouse who has given the best part of his life to missionary work, spoke of "Romanism in Mexico." The Romanists have the strongest hold in Mexico, but the work of the Baptist Mission Society has opened schools, built churches and carried the gospel into that land until it too has a strong foothold there. When it is considered that the society's missionaries last year maintained 1,242 Sunday-schools, in which there was an attend ance of 72,115 scholars, it may be seen what is being done. There is a great need for money to carry on the work, for there are more to-day who need the gospel than ever before. A collection was taken after "Coronation" had been sung. The meeting of the Baptist Home Mission Society was held in Indianapolis for educational purposes and it is hoped that a better knowledge of its work has been distributed in this State. Most of those in attendance will return home to-day. | place, Indianapolis.

BLACKS AND BLACK LAWS.

Colored People Want Intermarriage Prohibition Removed.

The Booker T. Washington Literary So ciety, an organization composed of promi nent Indianapolis colored people, last night discussed the topic, "Indiana's Blacks and Black Laws." The meeting of the society was held at Blackford-street Zion Church which was crowded. The recent marriage a Muncie of a white woman and a colored man provoked the discussion. Under a law prohibiting the intermarriage of whites and blacks the couple was arrested and bound over to the grand jury in the sum of \$500 The man is James Walker and the woman Hallie Shaffer. The arrest of the couple has stirred up much indignation among the col ored people over the State, W. H. Stokes and H. L. Burnham, representative colored citizens of Muncie, attended the meeting held here last night and expressed the sentiment of their race at Muncie. The discussion was led by William Watso Woollen, who enlightened the society as t the different laws that have been enacted in the State and which operate against the colored people. All of these laws, he said have been abrogated except the statute prohibiting marriage between the races. Per sonally the speaker did not believe in amalgamation, but he was in favor of wiping out all laws that operate against the negro The literary and musical programme of the evening was sandwiched with ave-minute talks by colored orators. Among the speakers were Joseph Ward, A. E. Manning, Gabriel Jones, Geo. L. Knox, Mrs. Lillian Thomas Fox, J. T. V. Hill and Allison Sweeney. All of the speakers considered the law in question an obnoxious one. They believed that a colored man should be permitted to marry the woman of his choice regardless of her color. was the sense of the society that a movement looking toward the nullification of this particular law should be inaugurated at once. the following executive committee was appointed: W. H. Stokes, James T. V. Hill, Joseph Ward, Mrs. Lillian Thomas Fox and G. L. Knox. The committee's duty will be to secure the promise of each legislative candidate that he will vote to repeal the offensive law during the session of the next General Assembly.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DYING.

Discovered Lying in a Gravel Pit Near Haughville.

An unknown man was found lying at the bottom of a gravel pit near the Haughville chemical works yesterday forenoon. People passing the pit observed him lying upon his face and went to his assistance, when was discovered that he was dying. A telephone message was sent to the City Host worth while to take him to the hospital On the way there he nearly ceased breathing twice. After working with him several hours, the doctors reported he might recover. He had taken morphine. An empty paper labeled "morphine" was found beside him. Nobody knew him. Late last night he had not been identified. He is about forty-five years old. He has a black beard and mustache. Judging from his general appearance, he is a working man. He may be one of the several men who have disappeared from home recently. The man died at midnight. There is no clew to his identity.

FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

American Federation of Labor Will Make an Effort to Secure It.

It is expected there will be a meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in this city March 23 for the purpose of taking some action on the movement for an eight-hour working day, At the last national meeting the president was instructed to call the council together at such time as he could secure the necessary information. The plan followed has been to send to each national organization that is affiliated with the Federation a request for certain information. The Federation wants to know the feeling within each organization on the eight-hour question and the resources of each organization should it be selected as the one to make the fight for shorter hours. Also which, if any, organization wants to be selected as one to make the fight. After this information has been secured President Gompers will call the executive council together and action will be taken March 23 has been selected for this meeting. but that date will depend somewhat upon the convenience of the members of the coun-

fight, as the Federation has no power to President Compers has not yet recovered from his illness and is not able to attend to the duties of his office. He was at the office for a short time yesterday. In speaking of the eight-hour movement he

"The workmen all over the country feel that they should have an eight-hour day, and I think they will be willing to make a concerted move to secure it. The condition of business is such now that we think it should be granted, and we also think we are in a position to ask it and make a sufficient show to have our demands accepted."

POLITICAL ORATORY

Considered by Dr. Shepardson in University Extension Course.

The second series in the university extension lecture course began at the parish house of St. Paul's Church last eyening. Dr. Shepardson continued his instructive lectures on American history by speaking on the subject, "Daniel Webster and American Political Oratory." Arrangements have been completed for a course of lectures on New England political life, which will be given Saturday afternoons, commencing one week from to-day.

In beginning his lecture last evening Dr. Shepardson considered the influence of oratory in the United States. Freedom of speech is fundamental in a republic. Oratory is bound to be important where the influence of public opinion is so powerful as it is in the United States. The rise of James Otis, Patrick Henry and John Adams was the result of the desire for liberty and independence during the days of the revolution. The different styles of oratory were treated, and Daniel Webster was taken as a type. The early training, the characteristics and the speeches of the great orator were considered.

Dr. Shepardson concluded by saying that oratory is no longer influential in political history, the newspaper being its opponent. The newspaper now sets forth arguments and facts so all may form opinions, leaving

less for the political orator to accomplish, How He Stopped Runaway Horses. Two horses hauling a large moving van belonging to Harris & Puryear got frightened yesterday morning. They started down Massachusetts avenue at a gallop. The frightened driver sprang from the seat. He was not injured. Men along the sidewalks added to the horses' fright by waving their arms and shouting "whoa." Detective Splan was driving up the avenue. He turned about and followed the runaway the van narrowly missed dashing into a number of other vehicles. Several street cars stopped until the panic stricken animals ran past them. The passengers one was hurt.

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in some cases, alighted from them, fearing a collision. As the team neared Alabama street another van approached from the south. The driver saw them coming and jumped from his wagon. As the horses ran past him, he drew back his arm and struck one of them with the butt of his whip across the head. The animal was stunned and slackened his speed. In a moment several men were at their bridles and brought the horses to a standstill. Fortunately no

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